GARFIELD'S CAREER.

THIS ANCESTORS AND BIRTHPLACE. On both his father's and his mother's side General Car-Reid comes of a long line of New-England ancestry. The Bret of the American Garfields was Edward, who came first of the American Garfields was Edward, who can be from Chester, England, to Massachusetts Bayas carly as 1630, settled at Watertown, and died June 14, 1672, age ninety-seven. One of the family, Abraham Garfield, a great uncle of General Garfield, was in the fight at Concord Bridge, and was one of the signers of the affidavits sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia to prove that the British were the aggressors in that affair, and the second trips he fore the patriots replied. After the and fired twice before the patriots replied. After the Sevolutionary War several members of the family left Massachusetts and settled in Central New-York. Gene-cal Garfield's fother, Abram Garfield, was born there in Free. He lived there till his eighteenth year, when he went to Newburg, Ohlo, and soon after settled near Zanesville. He was a tall, robust young fellow, of very much the same type as his famous son, but a handsome man, according to the verdict of his wife. He had a summy, genini temper, like most men of great physical strongth, was a great favorite with his associates, and was a natural leader and master of the rude characters with whom he was thrown in his forest-clearing work and his later inbors in building the Ohio Canal. His edneation was confined to a few terms in the Worcester dis

tectual diet On the 3d of February, 1829, Abram Garfield and Eliza Ballou were married in the village of Zanesville by a Justice of the Peace named Richard H. Hogan. The bridegroom lacked nine months of being twenty-one Ballou's father was a cousin of Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism in this country. Eliza was born in 1801. The Ballous are of Huguenot origin, and are directly descended from Maturin Ballou, who field from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nances, and with other French Protestants joined Roger Will-lams's colony in Rhode Island, the only American colony founded on the basis of full religious liberty. The gift of eloquence was undoubtedly derived by General Garfield from the Ballous, who were a race of preachers.

the money to buy them. The weekly newspapers and a

lew volumes borrowed from neighbors formed his intel-

The newly wedded pair went to Newburg, Cuyahoga County, Ohlo-now a part of the City of Cleveland-and began life in a small log house on a new farm of eighty acres. In January, 1821, their first child, Mchitabel, was born. In October, 1822, Thomas was born, and Mary in October, 1824. In 1826 the family removed to New-Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, where the father had a contract to construct three miles of canal. In 1827 the fourth child, James B., was born. This was the only one of the children that the parents lost will be the children that the parents will be the children than the children that the parents will died in 1830, after the family returned to the lake country. In January, 1830, Abram went to Orange Township, Cuyhoga County, where lived Amos Boynton, his half-brother—the son of his mother by her second husband-and bought eighty acres of land at \$2 an acre. The country was nearly all wild, and the new farm had to be carved out of the forest. Boynton purchased at the same time a tract of the same size adjoining, and the two families lived together for a few weeks in a log house built by the joint labors of the men. Soon a second cabin was reared across the road. The dwelling of the Garfields was built after the standard pattern of the houses of poor Ohio farmers in that day. Its walls were of logs, its roof was of shingles split with an axe, and its floor of rude thick planking split out of tree-trunks with a wedge and maul. It had only a single room, at one end of which was the big cavernous chimney, where the cooking was done, and at the other a bed. The younger children slept in a trundle-bed, which was pushed under the bedstead of their parents in the daytime to get it out of the way, for there was no room to spare; the older ones climbed a ladder to the loft under the steep roof. In this house James A. Garfield was

born, November 19, 1831. The father worked hard earry and late to clear his land and plant and gather his crops. No man in all the region around could wield an axe like him. Fenced fields soon took the place of the forest; an orehard was planted, a barn built, and the family was full of nope for the future when death removed its strong support. One day in May, 1833, a fire broke out in the woods, and Abram Garifeld, after heating his blood and exerting his and rented a room with two beds and a cook-stove in an Grength to keep the flames from his fences and fields, said old unpainted house where lived a poor widow woman, down to rest where a cold wind blew, and was seized with a violent sore throat. A country doctor put a blister on washing for an absurdly small sum. The academy was him to be the control of the control his neck, which seemed only to hasten his death. Just before he died, pointing to his children, he said to his wife: "Eliza, I have planted four saplings in these woods. I leave them to your care." He was buried in a corner of a wheat-field on his farm. James, the baby,

HIS BOYHOOD.

The childhood of James A. Gartield was passed in al most complete isolation from social influences save thowhich proceeded from the home of his mother and that Boyntons were partially separated from the settle a deep rocky ravine on another. For many years after Abram Garfield and his half-brother Boynton built their log cabins, the nearest house was seven miles distant, and when the country became well settled the rugged character of the surface around their farms kept neighers at a distance too great for the children of the two families to find associates among them, save at the dis-trict school. The district school-house stood upon a corner of the Garfield farm, and it was there, when early four years old, that James conned his " Noah

Webster's Spelling Book," and learned his " a-b ab's." James was put to farm work as soon as he was big enough to be of any use. The family was very poor, and other often worked in the fields with the boys. Sh spun the yarn and wove the cloth for the children's clothes and her own, sewed for the neighbors, knit stock ings, cooked the simple meals for the household in the place, over which hung an iron crane for the pothooks, helped plant and hoe the corn and gather the hav crop, and even assisted the oldest boy to clear and fene In the midst of this tollsome life the brave little woman found time to instil into the minds of her children the religious and moral maxims of her New England ancestry. Every day she read four chapters of the Bible a practice she keeps up to this time, and has never interrupted for a single day save when lying upon a sick bed. The children lived in an atmosphere of religious thought and discussion. Uncle Boynton, who his talk with Bible quotations. He carried a Testament in his pecket wherever he went, and would sit on his the school, but before deciding must consult his unc cam at the end of a furrow to take it out and read a chapter. It was a time of religious ferment in Northern Ohio. New sects filled the air with their doctrinal cries. The Disciples, a sect founded by the preachof Scotch descent, who ranged over Kentucky, Ohio Virginia and Pennsylvania, from his home at Bethany in the "Pan Handle," had made great progress. The assailed all creeds as made by men, and declared the His wages were \$12 a month and board, and he "boarded Bible to be the only rule of life. Attacking all the older around" in the families of the pupils. ominations, they were vigorously attacked in turn. James's mind was filled at an early day with the contre versies this new sect excited. The guests at his mother's bouse were mostly travelling preachers, and the talk of the neighborhood, when not about the crops and turm Inbors, was usually on religious topics.

At the district school James was known as a fighting boy. He found that the larger boys were disposed to insult and abuse a little fellow who had plust 31 cents per week apiece. Henry thought they were no father or big brother to protect him, and he living too peorly for good health, and they agreed to in resented such imposition with all the force of a sensitive nature backed by a hot temper, great physical conrege, and a strength unusual for his age. His hig brother Thomas had finished his schooling and was much away from home, working by the day or month to earn money family. Many stories are told i Orange of the pluck shown by the future Major-General in his encounters with the rough country lads in defence of his boyish rights and honor. They say he never be gan a fight and never cherished malice, but when en raged by taunts or insults would nitack boys of twice his size with the fury and tenacity of a bull-dog. A few years after the death of his father the house was enlarged in a curious fashion. The log school-house was aban od for a new frame building, and the old structure was bought by Thomas Garfield for a trifle, and he and nes, with the help of the Boynton boys, pulled it down and put it up again on a site a few steps in the rear of the Gartield dwelling. Thus the family had two rooms and were tolerably comfortable, as far as household necomas were concerned. In these two log buildings they lived until James was fourteen, when the boys but rame souse for their mother. It was painted red and had three rooms below and two under the roof.

FARM BOY AND BOATMAN.

James often got employment in the having and har-vesting season from the farmers of Orange. When he was sixteen he walked ten miles to Aurora, in company with a boy elder than himself, locking for work. They offered their services to a farmer who had a good deal of hay to cut. " What wages do you expect !" asked the m "Man'e wages a deline a day," replied young Garfield.

The farmer thought they were not eid enough to earn
full wagest. "Then let us mow that field by the acre," raid the young man. The farmer agreed; the customary orice per acre was 50 cents. By 4 o'clock in the after

on the hay was down and the boys carned a dollar ece. Then the farmer engaged them for a fortnight. James's first wages were earned from a merchant who had an ashery where he leached ashes and made black salts, which were shipped by lake and canal to New-York. He got \$9 a month and his board, and stuck to the business for two months, at the end of which his hair below his cap was bleached and colored by the fumes until it assumed a lively red hue. Afterward he went to Newburg, where an uncle lived who had a piece of oak-timbered land to clear on the edge of Independence township. James agreed to chop 100 cords of wood at 50 cents a cord. He boarded with one of his sisters, who was married and lived near by. He was a

good chopper, and easily cut two cords a day.

The view of Lake Eric and the passing sails stirred afresh in him the ambition to be a sailor, which almost every sturdy farmer's boy feels who reads tales of sea fights and adventures in the quiet monotony of his inand home He resolved to ship on one of the lake craft, and with this purpose he walked to Cleveland and boarded a schooner lying at the wharf and told the captain he wanted to hire out as a sailor. The captain, a brutal, drunken fellow, was amazed at the impudence of the green country lad, and answered him with a terrent of profaulty. Escaping as quickly as he could from the vessel, the lad walked up the river along the docks. Soon he heard himself called by name from the deck of a canalboat, and, turning around, recognized a cousin, trict school, and the only two specimens of his writing ex-Amos Letcher, who told him he commanded the craft, tant show that it was not thorough enough to give him and proposed to engage him to drive horses on the tow-nuch knowledge of the science of orthography. He was a fend of reading, but the hard life of a poor man in a new chance to learn semething of navigation in a humble country gave him little time to read books, if he had had way, preparatory to renewing his application for service on the lakes. He accepted the offer and the wages of "ten dollars a month and found," and next day country gave him little time to read books, if he had had the boat started for Pittsburg with a cargo of copper ore. It was called the Evening Star, was open amidships and had a cabin at the bow to the seer represent for the horses and one at the stern for the men. The wider culture on the return trip the Evening Star stopped at Brier England college. years of age, and the bride was only eighteen. Eliza Hill on the Mahoning River, and leaded with coal at the mines of David Tod, afterward Governor of Ohio, and a warm friend of Garfield, the Major-General and member of Congress. The boating episode in Garfield's

life lasted through the season of 1848. After the first trip to Pittsburg the boat went back and forth between Cleveland and Brier Hill with eargoes of coal and iron. Late in the fall the young driver, who had risen to the post of steersman, was seized with a violent attack of ague, which kept him at home all winter and in bed most of the time. All his summer's earnings went for doctor's bills and medicines. When he recovered, his mother, who had never approved of his canal adventure, dissuaded him from earrying out his project of shipping on the takes. To master one passion she stimulated another that of study. She brought to her help the district schoolteacher, an excellent, thoughtful man named Samuel D. Bates, who fired the boy's mind with a desire for a good education, and doubtless changed the course of his life He went to the Geauga Academy, at Chester, a village a

few miles distant, and began a new career. He repulsed all efforts to persuade him to join the church, and when pressed hard stayed away from meetings for several Sundays. Apparently, he wanted full reedom to reach conclusions about religion by his own mental processes. It was not until he was eighteen and had been two terms at the Chester school that he joined his uncle's congregation. He was baptized in March, 1850, in a little stream putting into the Chagrin River. His conversion was accomplished by a quiet, sweet-tempered man who held a series of meetings in the school-house near the Garfield homestead, and told in the plainest and most straightforward manner the story of the Gospel. A previous perusal of Poliock's "Course of Time" had made a deep impression upon him and turned his thoughts to religious subjects.

FIGHT FOR AN EDUCATION.

The country schoolmaster who helped Mrs. Garfield dissuade her son from going as a sailor on the lakes in the spring of 1849 was a student at Geauga Academy, a the apring of 1848 was a student at Georgia Academy, a Free Will Baptist institution in the village of Chester, ten miles away from the home of the Garfields in Orange. The argument which finally turned the robust lad from his cherished plan of adventure was advanced by his mother, and was that, if he fitted himself for teaching by a few terms in school, he could teach winters and sail summers, and thus have employment the year round. In the month of March, with \$17 in his pocket, get together by his mother and his brother Thomas, James went to Chester with his cousins, William and Henry Boynton, The boys took a stock of provisions along, washing for an absurdly small sum. The academy was a two-story building, and the school, with about a hun-dred pupils of both sexes, drawn from the farming country around Chester, was in a flourishing condition. It had a library of perhaps one hundred and fifty volumes

-more books than young Garfield had ever seen before.

A venerable gentleman named Daniel Branch was principal of the school, and his wife was his chief assistant, At the end of the term of twelve weeks he went home to of his uncle Boynton. The farms of the Garfields and of doctors' bills left from his long illness. When he re in his pocket. Going to church next day he dropped the sixpence in the contribution-box.

He had made an arrangement with Heman Wood-worth, a carpenter in the village, to live at his house and have lodging, board, washing, fuel and light for \$1 06 a week, and this sum he expected to carn by helping the carpenter on Saturdays and at odd hours on school days. The carpenter was building a two-story house, and James's first work was to get out siding at 2 cents a board (Tae first Saturday he planed flity-one boards, and so carned \$102, the most money he had ever got for a day's work. That term he paid his way, bought a few books, and returned home with \$3 in h pocket. He now thought himself competent to teach a centry school, but in two days' tramping through Cuyahoga County failed to find employment. Some chools had already engaged tenchers, and where there was still a vacancy the trustees thought him too young He returned home completely discouraged and greatly numiliated by the rebuffs he had met with. He made olution that he would never again ask for a positie of any sort, and the resolution was kept, for every public clace he has since had has come to him unsought Next morning, while still in the depths of despondency

ne heard a man call to his mother from the road, "Widow Gaffield " ta local corruption of the name Gar field), "where's your boy Jim ! I wonder if he wouldn' like to teach our school at the Ledge." James went of and found a neighbor from a district a mile away, where was a second father to the Garfield family, flavored all the school had been broken up for two winters by the rowdyism of the big boys. He said he would like to try Amos Boynton. That evening there was a family cour ci). Uncle Amos pondered over the matter, and finally said, "You go and try it. You will go into that school trinal cries. The Disciples, a sect founded by the preaching of Alexander Campbell, an eloquent and devout man. Garfield, the school-master." The young man mastered the school, after a hard tussle in the school-room with the bully of the district, who resented a flogging and brain the teacher with a billet of woo around" in the families of the pupils.

He had \$48 in the spring—more money than had ever been in his possession before. Before returning to Chester he joined the Disciples' Church, and his religious experience, together with his new interest in teaching, caused him to abandon his boyhood ambition of becoming During his third term at the academy he and his cousin Henry boarded themselves. At the end of six weeks the beys found their expenses for food had been living too poorly for good health, and they agreed to increase their outlay to 50 cents a week apiece. James had up to this time looked upon a college course as wholly beyond his reach, but he met a college graduate who told him he was mistaken in supposing that only the sons of rich parents were able to take such a course. A poor boy could get through, he said, but it would take a long time and very hard work. The us all time was four years in preparatory studies and four in the regular sourse. James thought that by working part of the tin to earn money he could get through in twelve years. He

From this resolution he never swerved a hair's breadth. Jutil it was accomplished it was the one overmastering idea of his life. The tenacity and single-heartedness wit. which be clung to it and the sacrifices he made to realize it unquestionably exerted a powerful influence in monldng and solidifying his character. He began to Latte, philosophy, and botany. When the spring term went home again and worked through the sun mer at haying and carpentering. Next fall he was back at Chester for a fourth term, and in the winter he village school to teach in Warrensville, at \$16 a onth and board.

Returning to Orange in the summer, he decided to go n with his education at a new school just established by the Disciples at Hiram, Portage County, a petty oes-roads village, twelve miles from a town and a railroad. His religious feeling naturally called him to the young institution of his own denomination. In August, 1851, he arrived at Hiram, and found a plain brick building standing in the midst of a cern-field, with perhaps a dozen farm-houses near enough for boarding places for the students. He lived in a room with four other pupils,

the winter he again taught school at Warrenaville, and earned \$18 a month. Next spring he was back at Hiram, and during the summer vacation he helped build a hease in the village, planing all the siding and shingling the

ill, and thenceforward he taught and studied at the same time, working tremendously to fit himself for college. His future wife recited to him two years in Greek, and when he went to college she went to teach in the Cleveand schools, and to wait patiently the realization of their When he went to Hiram he had studied Latin only six weeks and had just begun Greek, and was therefore just in a condition to fairly begin the four years'

In the spring of 1854 he wrote to the presidents of Yale, Brown and Williams, telling what books he had studied, and asked what class he could enter if he passed a satisfactory examination in them. All three wrote that be could enter the junior year. President Hepkins, of williams, added this sentence to the business part of his place in the world and felt that he could support a bis place in the world and the consummation.

This seemed like a kindly hand held out, and it to be the world and felt that he could support a bis place in the world and the consummation.

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The more than the could supp to the sect represented by the Bethany school, he sought the wider culture and broader opportunities of a New-

LIFE AT COLLEGE.

When Garfield reached Williams College, in June, 1854, he had about \$300 which he had saved while teaching in the Hiram school. With this money he hoped to manage to get through a year. A few weeks remained of the closing school year, and he attended the recitations of sophomore class in order to got familiar the methods of the professors before testing his ability to pass the examinations for the junior year. The examination for entering the junior class was passed without trouble. Although self-taught, his knowledge of the books prescribed was thorough. A long summer vacation followed his examination, and this time he em ployed in the college library, the first large collection of books he had ever seen. His absorption in the double work of teaching and fitting himself for college had hith erto left him little time for general reading, and the li-brary opened a new world of profit and delight. He had never read a line of Shakespeare, save a few extracts in the school reading-books. From the whole range of fiction he had voluntarily shut himself off at eighteen, when he joined the church, having serious views of the business of life, and imbibing the notion, then alm universal among religious people in the country districts of the West, that novel-reading was a waste of time, and therefore a sinful, worldly sort of intellectual amusement. When turned loose in the college library, with weeks of leisure to range at will over its shelves, he began with Shakespeare, which he read through from cover to cover. Then he went to English history and poetry. of the poets, Tennyson pleased him best, which is not to be wondered at, for the influence of the laureate was then at its height.

Garfield studied Latin and Greek, and took up German as an elective study. One year at cellege completed his classical studies, on which he was far advanced before se came to Williams. German he carried on successfully until he could read Goethe and Schiller readily, and acquired considerable fluency in the conversational use of the language. He entered with zeal into the literary work of the school, joined the Philologian Society, was a vigorous debater, and in his last year was one of the edi. tors of The Williams Quarterly, a college periodical of stage order of merit.

At the end of the fall term of 1854 came a winter vacation of two months, which Garfield employed in teaching a writing-school at North Pownal, Vermont. He wrote a bold, handsome, legible hand, not at all like that in vogue nowadays in the systems taught in the commercial colleges, but a hand that was strongly individual, and was the envy of the boys and girls who tried to imitate it in his Vermont class. It is said that a year or two before Garfield taught his writing class in the North Pownal school house Chester A. Arthur taught the district school in the same building. At the end of the college year, in June, Garfield went

back to Ohio and visited his mother, who was then living with a daughter in Solon. His money was exhausted, and he had to adopt one of two plans, either to borrow enough to take him through to graduation at the end of the next year, or to go to teaching in order to earn At the end of the term of twelve weeks he went home to Orange, helped his brother build a barn for their mother, and assigning the policy as security for a loan. His ing. With the money he carned he paid off some arrears of doctors' bills left from his long illness. When he residence in the image of the money, and thus brother the plan of insuring his life, and assigning the policy as security for a loan. His brother Thomas undertook to furnish the funds in in the officer reputed to a stalments, but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments, but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments, but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments, but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but becoming embarrassed was not able to a stalments but become elected to a sound which the sinancial battle raged in subsequent the money, and thus break the continuity of his college tion. Garfield cave his notes for the loan, and regarded the transaction as on a fair business basis, knowing that if he lived he would repay the money, and that if he died his creditor would be secure.

His second winter vacation Garfield spent in Poestenkill, New-York, a country neighborhoes about six miles from Troy, where a Disciplfrom Ohio, named Streeter, was preach ing, and where he soon organized a writing-school to employ his time and bring him in a little money. ensionally Garfield preached in his friend's church. During a visit to Troy he became acquainted with the teach ers and directors of the public schools of that city, and was one day surprised by the offer of a position in at a salary far beyond his expectations of what he could carn after his graduation and return to Ohio. It was a turning-point in his life. If he accepted, he could soo pay his debts, marry the girl to whom he was engaged and live a life of comfort in an attractive Eastern city but he could not finish his college course, and he bave to sever the ties with his friends in the struggling school at Hiram, to which he was deeply attached. . Had he taken the position, his whole subse quent career would no doubt have been different

During his last term at Williams he made his first poli sal speech, an address before a meeting gathered in one of the class-rooms to support the nomination of John C Fremont. Although he had passed his majority nearly four years pefere, he had never voted. The old partir did not interest him; he believed them both corrupted with the sin of slavery; but when a new party are combat the designs of the slave power earnest sympathies. His mind was free from all bias concerning the parties and statesmen of the past, and he could equally admire Clay or Jackson, Webster or Benon. He is the first man nominated for the Presidency whose political convictions and activities began with the birth of the Republican party. He was graduated August, 1856, with a class henor established by President Hopkins and highly esteemed in the college-that of meta physics-reading an essay on "The Seen and the Unseen."

TEACHER AND PREACHER.

Before Garifeld graduated at Williams College the trustees of the Hiram Eclectic Institute elected him teacher of ancient languages, and the post was ready for him as soon as he got back to Ohio. It was not professership, because the institution was not a college, and did not become one until 1869, long after his connection with it ceased. A year later, when only twentysix years old, he was placed at the head of the school with the title of Chairman of the Board of Instruction, the Board waiting another year before conferring upon him the full honors of the Principalship. He continued to hold the position of Principal until he went into the army in 1861. He was nominal Principal two years longer, the Board hoping he would return and ma the school after the war ended. When he went to Congreas he was made Advising Principal and lecturer, and his name was borne upon the catalogues in this capacity then resolved to bend all his energies to the one purpose Before he went to college, Garfield had begun to

preach a little in the country churches around Hiram, and when he returned he began to fill the pulpit in the Disciples' Church in Hiram with considerable regularity. In his denomination no ordination is required to become a minister. Any brother having the ability to discour on religious topics to a congregation is welcomed to the pulpit. His fame as a lay preminer extended throng out the Counties of Portage, Smamit, Trumbuil and Geauga, and he was often invited to preach in the towns of that region, One of his former pupils says of his peculiarities as a

"No matter how old the pupils were, Garneld always called us by our first names, and kept himself on the most familiar terms with all. He played with us freely, soussisd with us sometimes, talked with us walking to and fro, and we treated him of the class room but of the class-room just about as we did one snother. Yet he was a most strict disciplinarian, and enferced the rules like a martinet. He combined an affectionate and confiding manner with respect for order in a most successful manner. If he wanted to speak to a pupil, either for reproof or approbation, he would generally manage to get one arm around him and studied harder than ever, having now his college project would generally manage to get one arm around him and fully anchored in his mind, got through his six books of a draw him close up to him. He had a peculiar way of Casar that term, and made good progress in Greek. In a shaking hands, too, giving a twist to your arm and draw-

ing you right up to him. This sympathetic manner na ceiped him to advancement. When I was janitor he seed sometimes to stop me and ask my opinion about this and that, as if seriously advising with me. I can see that At the beginning of his second year at Hiram, Gardield he probably asked me partly to increase my self-respect was made a tutor in place of one of the teachers who fell and partly to show me that he felt an interest in me. I sertainly was his friend all the firmer for it."

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICS. He cost his first vote in 1856 for John C. Fremont, his own political career thus beginning with the first national campaign of the Republican party. Before leaving Williams College he made a speech to the students fore just in a condition to fairly begin the four years' son the question of slavery in the Territories, and during preparatory course ordinarily taken by students before entering college in the freshman class.' Yet in ithree placing college in the freshman class.' Yet in ithree placing college in the freshman class, Yet in ithree placing college in the freshman class, Yet in ithree placing college in the freshman class, Yet in ithree placing college in the freshman class, Yet in ithree placing college in the freshman class, Yet in ithree placing college in the freshman class, Yet in ithree places in the question of slavery in the Territories, and during the fall, after he returned to Hiram, he spoke in the place place in the fall, after he returned to Hiram, he spoke in the place in the fall, after he returned to Hiram, he spoke in the class, Yet in ithree places in the fall, after he returned to Hiram, he spoke in the fall, after he returned to Hiram, he spoke in the class, Yet in ithree places in the fall, after he returned to Hiram, he spoke in the fall, after he returned to on the question of slavery in the Territories, and during

> the Nation.
>
> A year after he took charge of the Hiram school Garfield married Lucretia Rudofph, his fellow-student and pupil in former years, to whom he had engaged himself before he went to Williams College. Their love had stood the test of time and absence, and now that he had made

His labors upon the stump, beginning in 1856, with perhaps a score of speeches for Fremont and Dayton in country school-houses and town-halls in the region around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, and the Continent. His health falled under the pressure around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, around Hiram, were extended in 1857 and 1858 over a substance, and the Continent. His health falled under the pressure of two much brain work and he took this means of recurrent public and the Continent. His health falled under the pressure of two much brain work and he took this means of recurrent publics. This was the only year since he entered public like that he had been absent from a political campaign. He returned late in the fall to that the properties of the payment of the payment of the bills below that of Salmon P. Chase. There the young is we have seen, either openly opposed or failed to applicate the properties of the payment of the payme whom he had honored and admired from his boyhood, and a friendship sprang up between the two which en-

dured until Chase's death.
In January, 1860, he went to Columbus, and took his member of the Supreme Court Commission, and admitted. His intention was to open an office in Cleveand, but the breaking out of the war changed his plans.

HIS RECORD IN THE WAR. General Garfield's military career is found in Whitelaw Reid's "Ohie in the War," which was written many eld were received. The regiment was then sent to Ca lettsburg, Ky., and Garfield, then made Colonel, was directed to report in person to General Buell. On the 17th of December he assigned Colonel Garfield to he command of the 17th Brigade, and ordered him to drive the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall out of Sandy Valley, in Eastern Kentucky. Up to this date no active operations had been attempted in the great department that lay south of the Ohio River. The spell of Bull Run still hung over our armies. Save the campaigns in Western Virginia, and the unfortunate attack by General Grant at Belmont, not a single engagement and the Mississippi. General Buell was preparing to advance upon the rebel position at Bowling Green, when he suddenly found himself hampered by two cooperating forces skilfully planted within striking dis-tance of his flank. General Zollicoffer was advancing from Cumberland Gap toward Mill Spring; and Humphrey Marshall, moving down the Sandy Valley, was threatening to overrun Eastern Kentucky. Till these could be driven back, an advance upon Bowling Green would be perilous, if not actually impossible. To General George H. Thomas, then just raised from his coloneley of regulars to a brigadier-generalship of volunteers, was committed the task of repulsing Zollicoffer; to the

the whole army of the department waited.

Colonel Garfield thus found himself, before he had shall had under his command nearly 5,000 men, stasioned at the village of Paintville, sixty miles up the sandy Valley. He was expected by the rebel authorides to advance toward Lexington, unite with Zollicoffer, and establish the authority of the Provisional Govern-These hopes were fed by the resollection of his great intellectual abilities, and the soldierly reputation he had borne ever since he led the famous charge of the Kentucky Volunteers at But Garfield won the day. Mar-hall hastily abandoned his position; fired his camp equipage and stores, and began a retreat which was not ended till he had reached Abingdon, Virginia. A fresh peril, however, now beset the little force. An anusually violent rain storm broke out, the mountain gorges were all flooded, and the Saudy rose to such a height that steam boatmen pronounced it impossible t ascend the stream with supplies. The troops were almost out of rations, and the rough, mountaine try was incapable of supporting them. Colonel Garfield and gone down the river to its mouth. He ordered a mall steamer which had been in the Quartermaster's service to take on a load of supplies and start up. The captain declared it was impossible. Efforts were made o get other vessels, but without success.

Finally Colonel Garfield ordered the captain and crew on board, stationed a competent army officer on deck to see that the captain did his duty, and himself took th wheel. The captain still protested that no boat could possibly stem the raging current, but Garfield turned her head up the stream and began the perilous trip. The water in the usually shallow river was sixty feet deep, and the tree-tops along the bank were almost submerged. The little vessel trembled from stem to stern at every motion of the engines; the waters whirled her about as if she were a skiff; and the utmost speed that steam could give her was three miles an hour. When night fell the captain of the boat begged permission to tie up. To attempt ascending that flood in the dark, he declared was madness. But Colonel Garfield kept his place at the wheel. Finally, in one of the sudden bends of the river, they drove, with a full head of steam, into the quicksand of the bank. Every effort to back of was in vain. Garfield at last, or lered a boat to be lowered to take a line eross to the opposite bank. The crew protested against venturing out in the flood. The Colonel leaped nto the boat himself and steered it over. The force of he current carried them far below the point they sought to reach; but they finally succeeded in making fast to a tree and rigging a windlass with rails sufficiently powerful to draw the vessel off and get her once more affeat. It was on Saturday that the boat left the mouth of the Sandy. All night, all day Sanday, and all through Sunday night they kept up their struggle with the current, the wheel only eight hours out of the whole time, and that during the day. By 9 o'clock Monday morning they reached the camp, and were reo'clook seived with tumultuous cheering. Garfield himself could scarcely escape being borns to headvuarters on the shoulders of the delighted men.

These operations in the Sandy Valley had been con ineted with such energy and skill as to receive the special commendation of the commanding general and of the Government. General Buell and been moved to words of unwonted praise. The War Department had conferred the grade of brig adier-general, the commission bearing the date of the sattle of Middle Creek. And the country, without undertanding very well the details of the campaign-of which placed, no satisfactory account was published the time-fully appreciated the actory result. The discomilture of Humphrey Mar-inal was a source of special chagrin to the rebel sympaactory result. The discon thizers of Kentucky, and of amazement and admiration groughout the loyal West, and Garfield took rank in the sublic estimation among the most promising of the ounger volunteer generals. On his arrival at Louisville, from the Sandy Valley

eneral Gardeld found that the Army of the Ohio wa already beyond Nashville, on its march to Grant's aid at Pittsburg Landing. He hastened after it, reported to General Enell about thirty miles south of Columbia and, under his order, at once assumed command of the oth Brigade, then a part of the division under Gene Wood. He reached the field of Pittsh Landing 'about 1 o'clock on the second day he battle, and participated in its cleang scenes The old tendency to fever and ague, contracted at the tays of his tow-nath service on the Ohio canal, was now

ggravated in the malarious climate of the South, and General Garfield was finally sent home or ick-leave about the 1st of August Near e the Secretary of War, who seems at this early day to have formed the high estimate of Garfield which he continued to entertain throughout the war, sent orders to him to preceed to Camberland Gap and relieve General George W. Morgan of his command. But when they were received he was too ill to leave his bed.

A month later the Secretary ordered him to report in
person at Washington as soon as his health would person.

On his arrival it was found that the estimate placed on his knowledge of law, his judgment and his delusion concerning the debt and the currency which bers of the court-martial for the noted trial of Fitz John Porter. In the duties connected with this detail most of the autumn was consumed. Early in January he was ordered out to General Rosecrans From the day of his appointment, General Gardeld beown living, thus crowding six years study into three, retwille, between Hart and Garfield which attracted a came the intimate associate and confidential adviser of and teaching for his support at the same time. To accomplish this, he shut the whole world out from his day by the older farmers of Portage County. This is a station as to be able to put restraint upon him. It is a station as a stump orator widened standily from that it is studies, knowing nothing of polities or the news of the reputation as a stump orator widened standily from that it is day, reading no light literature, and engaging in no social day, reading no light literature, and engaging in no social the Nation.

The third and the action of the ways and Means also opened up a station as to be able to put restraint upon him. It is experiment, General Garfield be came the initiate associate and confidential adviser of all statesmen of and confidential adviser of a line of congential adviser of a line of congential adviser of a line of congential adviser of opened, urged it with unusual vehemence. Finally General Rosecrans formally asked his corps, division and cavalry generals as to the propriety of a movement.
With singular unanimity, though for diverse reasons, they opposed it. Out of seventeen generals not one was in favor of an immediate advance, and not one was even question, and took strong ground in favor of a spessy suiting to put bigself on record or in favor of an early and cavalry generals as to the propriety of a movement.

prove an advance. But his statements were so clear and his arguments so forcible that he carried conviction.

Twelve days after the reception of this report the army moved—to the great dissatisfaction of its leading Generals. One of the three corps commanders, Major-Generals. In January, 1860, he went to Columbus, and took his seat in the State Senate. The campaign of 1860 made him widely known throughout the State. He found time to read law assiduously while he was in the Legislature. In 1858 he made up his mind that his future career should be at the Bar. He therefore entered his name as a law student in the office of Williamson & Riddle, in Cleveland, and got from Mr. Riddle a list of books to be studied. In 1861 he applied to the Supreme Court in a perfect in lia concention, excellent in the concentration. Cleveland, and got from Mr. Kiddle a list of books to be a tatal move was the Tanadoma campaign a campaign a studied. In 1861 he applied to the Supremo Court in a perfect in its conception, excellent in its general execution and only hindered from resulting in the complete committee composed of Thomas M. Key, a distinguished destruction of the opposing army by the delays which lawyer of Cincinnati, and Robert Harrison, afterward a shad too long postponed its commencement. It might even yet have destroyed Bragg but for the terrible sea-son of rains which set in on the morning of the advance and continued uninterruptedly for the greater part of a month. With a week's earlier start it would have ended the career of Bragg's army in the war.

At last came the battle of Chickamauga. Such by this time had come to be Garfield's influence that he was Reid's "Ohio in the War," which was written many pears before Garfield's nomination for the Presidency.

When the time came, says this account, for the did rarely as an ammuensis, but rather appointing the officers for the Ohio troops, the Legister on the suggestions of his own judgment, after lature was still in session. Garfield at once avowed ward submitting what he had prepared to Rosecrans for the intention of entering the service. He was offered approval or change. The one order which he did not the leutenant-colonelcy of the 42d Ohio Regiment, but write was the fatal order to Wood which lost the battle.

The meaning was correct; the words, however, did not The meaning was correct; the words, however, did not clearly represent what Roscerans meant, and the division commander in question so interpreted them as to destroy the right wing. The General commanding and his Chief of Staff were caught in the tide of disaster and borne back toward Chattanooga. The Chief of Staff was sent to communicate with Thomas, while the General pro-ceeded to prepare for the reception of the routed army. Such at least were the statements of the reports, and, in a technical sense, they were true. It should never be forgotten, however, in Garfield's praise, that it was on his own carnest representations that he was sent—that, in fact, he rather procured permission to go to Thomas and so back into the battle, than received orders to do so. He refused to believe that Thomas was routed or the battle lost. He found the road environed with dangers; some of his escort were killed, and they all narrowly escaped death or capture. But he bore to Thomas the first news that officer had received of the disaster on the ght, and gave the information on which he was able to extricate als command. At 7 o'clock that evening, under the personal supervision of General Gordon Granger and him-self, a shotted salute from a battery of six Napoleon guns was fired into the woods after the last of the retreating assailants. They were the last shots of the battle of of Chickemauga, and what was left of the Union Army was master of the field. For the time the enemy evidently untried colonel of the raw 42d Ohio, the task of repulsing Humphrey Marshall, and on their success regarded himself as repulsed; and Garfield said that night, and has always since maintained, that there was to necessity for the immediate retreat on Rossville.

longress from the old Giddings district, in which he re ided. He was now, after a few weeks' service with Rosecrans at Chaitanooga, sent on to Washington as the bearer of dispatches. He there learned of his promotion to a Major-Generalship of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga. He might have retained this position in the army; and the military capacity he had displayed, the high favor i which he was held by the Government, and the certaint; of his assignment to important commands, seemed t augur a brilliant future. He was a poor man, too, and the Major-General's salary was more than double that of the Congressman. But on mature reflection he decide; that the circumstances under which the people elected him to Congress bound him up to an effort t obey their wishes. He was furthermore urged to ent Congress by the officers of the army, who looked to him for aid in procuring such military legislation as the country and the army required. Under the belief the the path of usefulness to the country lay in the dire ion in which his constituents pointed, he sacrifice what seemed to be his personal interests, and on the 5ti of December, 1863, resigned his commission, after nearly three years' service.

General Garfield continued his military service up t the day of the meeting of Congress. Even then he seriously thought of reaigning his position as a Repreentative rather than his Major-General's comm and would have done so had not Lincoln urged him enter Congress. He has often expressed regret that h did not fight the war through. Had he done so be would no doubt have ranked at its close among the foremest of the victorious Generals of the Republic, for he displaye in his Sandy Valley campaign and at the battle of Chick amauga the highest qualities of generalship. A brilliant opening awaited him in the Army of the Cumberland. Seneral Thomas wanted him to take command of a corps President Lincoln fold him he greatly needed th influence in the House of one who had had practical military experience to push through the n egislation. He yielded, and on the 5th of December. 1863, gave up his generalship and took his scat in the He was appointed on the Military Committee, under

he chairmanship of General Schenck, and was of great

service in carrying through the measures which recruited the armies during the closing years of the war In the summer of 1864 a breach occurred between the President and some of the most radical of the Republican eaders in Congress over the question of the reconstruction of the States of Arkansas and Louisia Congress passed a bill providing for the or ganization of loyal governments within the Union lines of these States, but Liucoln vetoed it and appointed allitary Governors, Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, am Representative Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, united, in a letter to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, sharply criticising the President for defeating the will of Congress, 'T. is letter became known as the Wade-Davis mifesto, and created a great sensation in political cir les. The story got about in the XIXth District that seneral Garfield had expressed sympathy with the po ition of Wade and Davis. His constituents condemne he document, and were strongly disposed to set him aside and nominate another man for Congress. When he Convention met the feeling against Garffeld was so pronounced that he regarded his renomination as hope ss. He was called upon to explain his course. vent upon the platform, and everybody expected some hing in the nature of an apology, but he boldly de ended his position, approved the manifeste, justified Wade, and said he had nothing to retract and could no change his honest convictions for the sake of a seat in Congress. He had great respect, he said, for the opinons of his constituents, but greater regard for his own I he could serve them as an independent representave, acting on his own judgment and conscience, he ould be glad to do so, but if not, he did not want their omination; he would prefer to be an independent pri ate citizen. Probably no man ever talked in that way efore or since to a body of men who held his politic ate in their hands. Leaving the platform, he strode on f the hall and down the stairs, supposing that he had cetually cut his own throat. Scarcely had he disap ared when one of the youngest delegates sprang I said . The man who has the courage to face avention like that deserves a nomination. I move the deserved Gardeld be nominated by acclamation. motion was carried with a shout that reached the ars of the Congressman and arrested him on the side

walk as he was returning to the hotel. He was reelected by a majority of over 12,000.

At the beginning of the XXXIXth Cor gress, in December, 1865, General Garfield asked Speaker Colfax to transfer him from the Committee on Military Affairs to that of Ways and Menns, saying that in the near future financial questions would occupy the attention of the country, and he desired to be in a position to study them carefully in advance. The Military Committee having on its hands the work of reorganizing the Regular Army on a pence basis, was the more important of the two at the time, but Garfield foresaw the storm of agitation and was soon to break upon the country, and wisely prepared to meet it. He began a long and covers course of study, to meet it. He began a long and severs course of study, ransacking the Congressional Library for works that threw light on the experience of other countries, and that gave the ideas of the thinlers and statesmen of all autious on these subjects. His membership of the Ways and Means also opened up accompanied it, he reached a conclusion upon the tariff question from which he never departed-namely, that whatever may be the truth or falsity of abstract theories

In the summer of 1867 General Garfield went to Europe, and made a rapid tour through Great Britain publican party as well as of the Democracy. A recep-tion was given him at Jefferson, in his district, which assumed the form of a public meeting. He was told that he had better say nothing about his financial views, for his constituents had made up their minds that the bonds ought to be redeemed in greenbacks. He made a speech in which he told his friends plainly that they were deluded, that there could be no honest money not redeem-able in coin, and no honest payment of the debt could be made save in coin, ane that as long as he was their representative he should stand on that ground, whatever might be their views. The speech produced a deep impression throughout the district. The next June the National Republican Convention took sound ground upon the debt and currency questions, and most Repubicans who had been carried away by Peudletonism grew ashamed of their folly.

A LEADER IN FINANCE.

In the XLth Congress General Garfield was put back upon the Military Committee and made its obsirman. ipon the Military Committee and made its chairman. In 1868 he was renominated without opposition, and chosen a fourth time to represent his district. On the organization of the XLIst Congress, in December, 1809, General Garfield was made chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. The inflation movement was capidly gathering force in the country, and men of both parties in Congress were swept into it by fear of their constituents. A cry was set up that times were getting hard because there was not money enough to do the business of the people. The West, particularly, clamored for more currency. General Garfield led the opposition to inflation. Finally, after a long fight in his committee with the men who wanted to throw out a flood of new greenbacks, he brought in and carried through Congress bill allowing an addition of \$54,000,000 to the national bank circulation, and giving preference in the assignment of the new issue to the States which had less than their quota of the old circulations. This measure was a stunning blow to the inflation movement. The new issue was not all taken up for four years, and during all that time it was a sufficient answer to all demands for "more money" to call attention to the fact that there was eurrency waiting in the Treasury for any one who would organize a bank. Soon after the \$54,000,000 was appiled for national banking was made perfectly free. The New-York gold punic came during General Garfield's chairmanship of the Banking Committee. Under orders of the House, he conducted with great sagacity and thoroughness an investigation which exposed all the secrets of the gold gamblers' plot which cult "Black Friday." He made a report which was a com-plete history of the affair, and the lesson he drew from it was that the only certain remedy against the recurrence of such transactions was to be found in the recumption of specie payments. He became the recognized lender of the honest-money party in the House and the most petent single factor in the opposition to inflation. He helped work up the bill to strengthen the public credit, which failed to get round which the financial battle raged in subsequent

In December, 1871, General Garfield was placed at the send of the important Committee on Appropriations, a position which made him the lender of the majority side of the House. With his old habit of doing everything he indertook with the utmost thoroughness, he made orions study of the whole history of appropriation bills this country and of the English budget system. He found a great deal of looseness and confusion in the practice concerning estimates and appropriations. Ur expended balances were lying in the Treasury, amounting to \$130,000,000, beyond the supervision of Congress and subject to the drafts of Government officers. There were besides what were called permanent appropriaons, which ran on from year to year without any legislation. Garfield instituted a sweeping reform. He got iaws passed covering all old balances back into the reasury, making all appropriations expire at the nd of the fiscal year for which made, unless needed o carry out contracts, and covering in all appropriations equired the Executive Departments to itemize their mates of the money needed to run the Government much more fully than had been done before, so that Congress could know just how every dollar it voted was te e expended. The four years of his chairmanship of Appropriations were years of close and unremit abor. He worked habitually fifteen hours a day; In addition to the demands of his own department of ation, he took part in all the general work of the House, bore a leading part in all the debates involving the essation a brave battle against inflation and repudia ion, and omitted no opportunity to aid in educating the public mind to a comprehension of the importance of sturning to specie payments.

Five times had General Garfield been chosen to repreent the old Giddings district without serious oppositi in his own party, and without a breath of suspicion being east upon his personal integrity. With one exception all his nominations had been made by acclamation. In his sixth canvass, however, a storm of calumny broke upon him, A concerted attack was made upon him for the purpose, if possible, of defeating him in the Cor tion, and fatting in that, to beat him at the polis. He was charged with bribery and corruption in connection with the Credit Mobiller, affair and the De Golyer pavement contract, and with responsibility for the Salary Grab. His people, nowever, resented the slanders, and in the Convention he was nominated by a majority of three to ne. The opposition to him did not bring forward a candidate, but merely cast blank votes. His enemies thes Garfield met the charges against him before the jury of als constituents. He visited all parts of the district, speaking day and night at township meeb ings. The verdict of the election was a complete vindication of his character and actions, and in 1876 and 1878 his constituents nominated him by scelamation and elected him by increased majorities

HEADING THE MINORITY.

The result of the elections of 1874 was to give the Democrats control of the House which met in December, 875. Hitherto the legislative work of sarfield had been constructive. Now he was ailed upon to defend this work against the he party which step by step had opposed its accomplishment, and which by the mid of the solid support of be late rebel element had gained power in Congress One of the first movements of the Democrats was for universal annesty. Mr. Blaine offered an amendment o their bill, excluding Jefferson Davis. Then followed ac famous debate about the treatment of prisoners of war, opened by Blaine's dashing attack on Hill, con-tinued by Hill's reply charging that Confederates had been starved in Northern prisons, and closing with Gar-Seld's response to Hill. Gartield, by a brilliant stroke of parliamentary strategy, forced a Democrat to sestify to the faisity of Hill's charge. He said that the Elmira, N. Y., district, where was located during the war the principal prison for captured rebels, was represented in the House by a Democrat. He did not know bise, but he was willing to rest his case wholly on his testimeny. He called upon the member from Elmira to inform the House whether the good people of his city had permitted the captured Confederate soldiers in their midst to suffer or want of food. The contisman thus appealed to ross